

National Republican.

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Largest Legitimate Morning Circulation in the District. WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 12, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES A. GARFIELD, of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, CHESTER A. ARTHUR, of New York.

We have hopes of Indiana. We have confidence in Ohio.

PERHAPS JOHN KELLY can bulldoze the United States government. We shall see.

NINE rebel flags have already been unfurled in democratic processions, and yet there is room.

To-morrow morning at this time the democratic rosters will all be carefully cooped in profound silence.

The funder ticket in Virginia, it is said, will be withdrawn in Virginia if the elections to-day are unsatisfactory to the democrats.

OPPOSITION to "nigger domination" means an apprehension of the colored vote in the south. This is Hancock's avowed policy.

ENGLISH attempted to lie out of having wrongfully administered his grandmother's estate, and he has sunk himself deeper in infamy by the attempt.

The readjusters are not pleased with the revival of republican interest in Virginia. Neither are the funders. Well, we are not trying to please either of them.

YAZOO methods will be displayed in grand profusion to-day in Indiana and Ohio; but the old law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is the republican watchword. The boys are prepared for any emergency.

FUSION does not fuse on the majority ticket in New York as yet. JOHN KELLY insists upon naming the man, while Irving Hall as persistently contends that the candidate shall wear the uniform of that faction. They may agree to disagree, but fusion is of tardy growth.

The telegraphic election returns received to-night from Ohio will be compared for losses and gains with the election of 1876, when FOSTER had 17,000 plurality over EWING. The Indiana returns will be compared with those of 1876, when the democrats carried the state by 5,515 plurality.

Now the democrats, after having handicapped Commissioner BENTLEY through short appropriations and all that sort of thing, are charging him with improper delays and bureau mismanagement. They insist that he shall make bricks without straw. Such is democratic intolerance and injustice.

SHREVEPORT, Ind., is said to be the "hell's bottom" of the state. It was full of rank copperheadism during the war, and the central power of the Knights of the Golden Circle resided there, as it was HERDRICKS' home. It is a perfect Yazoo, where the life of a republican is no more safe than in Mississippi.

In another column we present an important opinion of Attorney-General DEVENS setting forth the constitutional and statutory provisions touching the office of elector of president and vice-president. In view of the disputes of four years ago it will be well for political managers all over the union to read the opinion and be guided by it.

The democratic trinity who have been bulldozing the District commissioners, and demand the prompt dismissal of Detectives MILLER and McCLURE from service, are now considering the question whether or not they shall demand the dismissal or resignation of Attorney-General DEVENS. This would be no more absurd than their previous performances.

The total vote in West Virginia for president in 1876 was 100,530, divided as follows: Tilden, democrat, 56,408; Hayes, republican, 42,928; Cooper, greenbacker, 1,200.

TIDEN over HAYES, 2,515. The combined vote against the republicans was in a majority of 15,048. There will probably be no increase in the vote of Indiana of

40,000 at this election. It will be perceived that there are few elements of certainty in the above figures for either party, except that the natural tendency of the greenback vote is rather toward the democratic candidate than to the republican.

A BUSINESS letter from the University of Virginia affords the following political extracts:

We are greatly encouraged by the split and fight among our old enemies, and hope you will urge our colored people not to mix with funders or readjusters, but go for republicans, both congressmen and electors. If they do that, wherever we have congressional nominations we will carry this state.

We are strongly in sympathy with this line of policy, and hope to see it carried out.

The democrats have engaged a band to discuss sweet music to-morrow evening at the Imperial hotel, their headquarters. We are delighted at this, for it is ominous of defeat. Upon several previous occasions of this kind they have engaged a band, and as often they have dismissed it, and sent it home early, hushed in silence. History will repeat itself upon this occasion, no doubt, and they will have no use for a band after the returns begin to come in freely. We shall enjoy the music while it lasts.

The telegraph brings intelligence that the democrats at Indianapolis have resorted to WADE HAMILTON's expedient of improvising six militia companies to bulldoze republican voters on election day. They will very likely be unfurled with red shirts and be armed with United States repeating rifles. This shows that the democrats of Indiana readily assimilate with the bloody methods of Mississippi and South Carolina. What about bayonets at the ballot-box now? Democratic precept and practice have ceased to be near neighbors.

The total vote of Ohio for president in 1876 was 658,649. It was divided as follows: Hayes, republican, 320,698; Tilden, democrat, 328,152; Cooper, greenbacker, 9,800.

HAYES over TIDEN, 7,516; HAYES over COOPER, 2,747.

In 1877, BISHOP, democrat, was elected governor by 22,520 majority, in a total vote of 550,069; in 1879, FOSTER had a plurality of 17,009 over EWING, but a majority over all of only 3,352 in a total vote of 699,170. It is probable that the vote to-day will reach 700,000, and it may go to 725,000. How this new vote will be cast is the problem to be solved to-day.

GENERAL GRANT'S STUBBORNNESS. General Grant don't deny worth a cent. Since the appearance of the FOWLER-GRANT interview the general has been before in season and out of season to make some concessions which could be interpreted or distorted into something like a denial of the material statements contained in his published interview with FOWLER.

General Grant was interviewed by General Grant, in which he substantially reiterated every material statement made in the FOWLER interview—just as he, however, that in some portions of the conversation Dr. FOWLER had intimated him language that he did not intend to utter, relating to his views of General HANCOCK's personal character, but changing nothing which related to order No. 40 and General HANCOCK's policy and conduct during the period of his service as commander of the south.

Subsequently the Cleveland Plaindealer gave currency to what purports to be an interview with General Grant, in which he refuted the FOWLER interview almost in toto. General Grant now characterizes that publication as false, as he has not been interviewed by any Cleveland reporter on that subject. As the matter now stands General Grant has not changed or modified any portion of the FOWLER publication, save that of a purely personal character relating to HANCOCK's vanity and inordinate ambition. Beyond this General Grant has made no denial or modification of the language imputed to him as directed toward HANCOCK's policy of overturning the fruits of the war in the south by setting up a military rule there that subverted the laws of reconstruction, and encouraging the confederates to a line of policy and conduct which has despoiled the colored people of their full rights as citizens, under his crystallized prejudice against what he termed "nigger domination." Under his fear of "nigger domination" General HANCOCK played into the hands of the "nigger-hating" democracy of the south until his transfer was made necessary. But the seed that he had sown there has fructified and borne fruits that have robbed the "nigger" of his rights of citizenship, and have converted the late confederate states into a political pandemonium, where the law and every principle of republican right and equality are trampled under foot. This is the effect of HANCOCK's policy as it was characterized by General Grant, and on that point he reaffirms all that he said to Dr. FOWLER. He neither denies nor recants the loss of his former utterances on this subject. This fact, when added to General Grant's published reasons for being a republican, should convince every good citizen that it is his bounden duty to do all in his power to prevent the election of General HANCOCK to the presidency.

The excitement caused by the appearance of two District detectives in Indianapolis must please and surprise them. To be objects of attention to two United States senators, to be telegraphed about to our District commissioners, to be the occasion of meetings of the Dem. Jacks and the subject of execrating howls from the democratic organs, constitutes a measure of public interest and importance not hitherto accorded to them.

We would like some one to inform us just why there should be so much movement upon the subject of their movements. Senator HENRICKS telegraphs to Mr. MOUNTAIN they are in Indiana to interfere in the election to-day. How can they interfere? They are not charged with going there to vote illegally. It is hardly possible that the democratic senators are afraid of their canvassing for FOSTER. Neither of them, so far as developed here, is a silver-tongued orator. They may be persuaders in a certain sense,

but we fancy they influence men generally by means of a pair of nippers rather than by argument. They are pretty stout fellows, but from reports we should say that six companies of democratic red-shirted militia could get away with them as bulldozers.

We can imagine but one way in which these two detectives can "interfere" with an election in Indiana. There are absent from Washington just now some fifty men with whose habits and appearance these detectives are supposed to be familiar. It is just possible that the detectives have followed close upon the heels of the thieves, shoulder-litters, gamblers, dead-beats and tramps who have left Washington at the expense of the democratic campaign fund, and hid them to Indiana to "assist" at an election. If so, the cause of this excitement becomes apparent.

IT CRAZED HIM. "HANCOCK got a bee in his bonnet and it crazed him"—so it looked to General Grant. It made the dear man think he fought the battle of Gettysburg, but a greater delusion could hardly be imagined. He has mistaken MEADE for himself. Not only so, he has mistaken HOWARD for himself—two very absurd hallucinations. Not only has HANCOCK been crazed, but his friends are daft. General SLOCUM is reported as saying that HANCOCK selected the battle ground. "I was there, and I know it, and I heard HANCOCK say: 'This is the place and here we are going to fight.'" SLOCUM is sure of this.

The "place" referred to was Cemetery ridge. Unfortunately for SLOCUM the proof is that he was not there when the troops were posted on the ridge, and HANCOCK wasn't there.

General MEADE made an official report of the battle, in which he says that REYNOLDS fell and HOWARD took command at half-past 11 a. m., "pushed forward two divisions to support the First corps, and posted his third division with three batteries of artillery on Cemetery ridge," and "about 4 p. m. HOWARD deemed it prudent to withdraw these two corps (First and Eleventh) to the Cemetery ridge." HANCOCK dates his dispatch to MEADE at 5:25 p. m., and says he arrived about an hour before, and then found "our troops had given up the front of Gettysburg and the town." "We have now taken up a position in the rear and cannot well be taken." As HOWARD commenced fortifying Cemetery ridge at 11:30 and had entirely withdrawn from the town to the ridge when HANCOCK at 4:30 arrived there, it will take something besides SLOCUM's word to make the claim of HANCOCK good that he selected that position: First, because HANCOCK testified before the committee that SLOCUM did not arrive till 7 p. m.; MEADE reports that he arrived at 7 p. m., and consequently could not have been present when the ground was selected. Second, HANCOCK in his dispatch to MEADE does not claim that the ground is the place to fight, but says it can be "easily turned," and "we can get away." Third, as SLOCUM ranked HANCOCK, and the latter had orders from MEADE to turn over the command to him on his arrival, it could not be possible that after SLOCUM got there HANCOCK kept on giving orders involving such great responsibility as the decision where to fight; because he would in thus doing violate MEADE's order and assume toward SLOCUM the position of a usurper, which it is not to be supposed that he (SLOCUM) would for a moment submit to.

Such discrepancies between the claim now made and the facts as stated in the official reports made at the time, and in HANCOCK's own testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, can be accounted for on the ground that these men are crazed.

MINOR TOPICS. The greenbackers are making a vigorous canvass in the second congressional district of Connecticut. Judge Phelps, the democratic candidate, has written a letter repudiating the free-trade plank of the democratic platform and declaring himself a protectionist.

The English farmers are hit again, being threatened with loss of gain from the action of the beet tax. At the brewers' exhibition good popular beer was shown, which had been brewed from malt and rice. Some newspapers suggest the probability of American malt supporting English barley.

The words lining the hills and banks of the Potomac are now super in their new fall dress. The foliage has retained its luxuriance, but has turned from the uniform green to the innuence of color that makes this season so glorious. Gold and red, yellow and scarlet, green and pink, with all their delicate gradations, are blended as only nature can blend colors.

To the dwellers upon the Mississippi and its tributaries the news that India will henceforth furnish an increasing proportion of the guano so necessary to the Americans of the inter-oceanic country will be a very welcome item. It is found, thrive wonderfully in the districts of Madras and Bengal, and the manufacturers, both in England and this country, are guaranteed a new field from whence to procure the bark.

The editor of the Mason Telegraph has been shown a silk handkerchief and a piece of some twenty yards of native silk, and he says that he has seen the worm which produces it in the woman's industry near that city. She has raised the trees, looked after the worms and reared the silk. This is pleasant news, and we hope the silk industry may thrive again. Some thirty years ago the culture of silk worms in Georgia was shown to be easy and profitable, but the people neglected to utilize the product.

We note with satisfaction the arrest of two of the pilots of the St. Augustine who were among the wrecked steamer Vera Cruz. The conduct of the pilots and residents in the vicinity of the wrecked steamer was atrocious. Those who should have been saviors were guilty. These men will be tried before the United States court, and if guilty as alleged will receive the full punishment of the law. It is to be hoped that the statute, to such inhuman depredations of the passengers, dead and living, of the lost ship.

The increased demand for our fruits from foreign markets has obliged our cultivators and shippers to provide some method by which they could be kept fresh and pure for long periods. The result is the invention of the electric process, by which the fruit is prevented from decaying or shriveling. This process keeps the color and taste absolutely pure and sweet as when picked. This is done by first evaporating moisture and then the fruit is in several hours converted into merchantable goods, almost of the whiteness of snow flakes, in perfect rings. This has incalculable advantages compared with the "sun-dried," "boiled," "sugared" process. The principal objection heretofore has been that as soon as the apple reached a certain temperature eggs previously deposited by flies began to hatch, and now all germs of insect life are exterminated. This process is much better and more certain than the sun-drying, and it has given such an impetus to this branch of our export trade as to place the industry just now one of our great staple productions. There are now

nearly 800 evaporating establishments in New York State alone.

The United States bought last year \$1,600,000 worth of tea—75,000,000 pounds. China, Formosa and Amoy send the bulk. The black tea comes mostly from Japan, the green from China. Of late years the importation of green tea has largely decreased, and the black tea shows a corresponding increase. We receive more of it through the Suez canal the freight being two cents per pound less than by way of San Francisco. From 1877 to 1880 England controlled the entire tea trade of the world. Now the controls only the India and Ireland exports, the United States having gained that of Japan's oils and greases. The enormous increase in the production of Indian tea has largely decreased, and the black tea shows a corresponding increase. We receive more of it through the Suez canal the freight being two cents per pound less than by way of San Francisco. From 1877 to 1880 England controlled the entire tea trade of the world. 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